FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COSTA MENDEZ: PEACEFUL SOLUTION OPTIONS EXHAUSTED

FY110319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0047 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- Speaking about the southern archipelago today, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said that "all options for a peaceful solution are exhausted today," and added that Britain's obduracy and arrogance impeded reaching the diplomatic solution to the conflict we have always wanted. Speaking to officials and Argentine and foreign journalists who gathered at the Salon Dorado to mark today the anniversary of the promulgation of the decree whereby Governor Martin Rodriguez and his Minister Salvador Maria del Carril created the Malvinas captaincy and governorship, Costa Mendez asked for the observance of a minute of silence for the heroes who have fallen in defense of their own soil, in a just war for the fatherland.

He paid homage to the gallantry with which the Argentine air, sea and land forces have fought, and noted the unity of the Argentine people behind their government and their armed forces, as well as the unity of all Latin America which stood on our side twice in Washington in opposition to the United States, condemning it for its attitude in a conflict that has nothing to do with ideology and that cannot be framed within the East-West confrontation by anybody of good faith.

Costa Mendez then said that the moving and impassioned support of Latin America has been followed by the no less moving and impassioned support of the Third World, of that world which has suffered, as we have suffered and still suffer, colonialist attacks, of the world which had to fight for their land and their ideals against colonialist invasions and the arrogance and persistent greed of a colonial order.

He said that we have the backing of most of the world, of an overwhelming majority, and even of those European people who understand our cause and embraced it without delay, such as Spain and Italy which did not hesitate in defying other European nations to defend the Argentine cause.

Costa Mendez referred to the support of Ireland and other countries, and then said that there only remain against us the old bastions of colonial order which refused to accept reality, which do not want to apply the concept of freedom they apply to their internal order to the international order, and which want to manage world affairs as provincial affairs.

Then Costa Mendez stressed Argentina's conviction since 1810 regarding the sovereignty and dominion over the Malvinas as an unquestionable and unarguable Argentine right. Then, he said, came the despoliation, the ill-fated years during which Argentina never consented to the British occupation. He noted that Argentine diplomacy has always bpen at the service of this cause. Everyone, from the first protest by Manuel Moreno through all those who came after up to today, have made their contribution to this cause which has always been considered as the first and great Argentine cause; and this was the reason for marking this date today at the Foreign Ministry.

Referring to the exhaustion of the peaceful options, Costa Mendez said that we are not responsible for not attaining a diplomatic solution to the conflict, and pointed out that the 2 April action was the response to provocation which exhausted our patience, but that, above all, it was a sovereign, autonomous and free action; a decision that only great peoples can make; a decision against foreign dominion over our own land, against colonial dominion; the outcome of a struggle that had begun in 1810 and ended this year when we liberated the last piece of Argentine territory occupied by foreigners.

COSTA MENDEZ SAYS POPE NOT EXPECTED TO MEDIATE

PY101848 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1648 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today ruled out that Pope John Paul II would act as mediator in the conflict with Great Britain. He also said no new steps have been taken to search for a negotiated settlement of the undeclared war in the South Altantic.

Concerning the pope's visit to Argentina, Costa Mendez pointed out that the mere presence of the pontiff in Argentina "may substantially encourage end of the aggression and the achievement of a peace which recognizes our rights."

Minister Costa Mendez talked to reporters after presiding over the ceremony, at the San Martin Palace to commemorate the day of the reaffirmation of sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Questioned about the negotiations for reaching a peaceful settlement for the conflict with Great Britain, Costa Mendez answered that "the path leading to peace is never completely closed."

He added that Latin American solidarity with Argentina "has exceeded the most optimistic expectations in every way."

Concerning possible "new steps" in the negotiations, the foreign minister said: "I do not know about any step you are not already aware of."

Regarding the pope's visit, Costa Mendez said that John Paul II "is coming home because he is coming to the home of his children."

Finally, he denied categorically that the pope would come with the purpose of mediating in the Angolo-Argentine conflict.

During the ceremony commemorating the reaffirmation of Argentine sovereignty over the islands, Costa Mendez recalled that this sovereignty over the southern archipelagos "has been clearly, evidently and constantly claimed since 1810."

The ceremony commemorating the naming of Luis Vernet as first governor of the Malvinas was attended by Foreign Ministry officials and personnel.

Nicaraguan Peace Proposal

PY102303 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2122 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- Diplomatic sources have reported that Nicaraguan businessman Francisco Aguirre, close to the U.S. State Department and the Argentine military mission in Washington, has reportedly suggested in the Vatican a proposal for a solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

The sources added that Aguirre recently discussed this matter in Rome with Pio Laghi, former apostolic nuncio in Argentina who now holds the same position in the United States.

Pio Laghi was called to the Vatican to take part in the preparations for the pope's trip to Argentina.

The sources indicated that the meeting between Aguirre and Monsignor Laghi was quite confidential.

However, it has been learned that at least some of the matters discussed involved the South Atlantic crisis, including the proposal to be disclosed to Pope John Paul II before his departure for Argentina.

RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS SEND LETTER TO POPE

PY110351 Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (AFP) -- The relatives of Argentine missing persons today appealed to Pope John Paul II for him to demand during his visit to Argentina that the Argentine missing and/or arrested persons appear alive.

In a letter that was delivered to the Vatican this morning, the relatives of the missing persons also asked that all political and labor union prisoners be released. They were asking this by appealing, the note said, to his holiness' moral authority.

Among the four points included in the request made to his holiness, guarantees for the return of exiles and respect for Argentine territory are requested.

The document states that the pope's visit to Argentina is a cause for rejoicing for the Argentine people, even under the harsh situation the country is undergoing. The letter recalls that the persons who serve in power have been attempting to humiliate and subjugate the people for many years, but the people for many years have also been acting with dignity and sacrifice seeking justice, which is the only source of peace.

Neither the soldiers on the Malvinas nor our relatives seek anything for themselves. They are only giving their lives to demand justice for the people, what strictly and justly belongs to us and which the arrogance of some persons is attempting to deprive us of, the letter adds.

We know that your visit to Argentina will encourage our people in this dramatic situation they are undergoing. We know that you will not support any of those who are preventing the Argentines from exercising their human, civilian, political, economic, social and territorial rights, the letter adds.

Upon expressing confidence in the pope's action in favor of peace and justice, the letter begs him to work to the best of his abilities to have those values unmistakably implemented in Argentina, that a democratic system by instituted and that Argentine sovereign rights be respected.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POLICY TO BE PUT IN FORCE

PY102258 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1935 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- San Martin Palace sources have told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the changes that the confrontation with Great Britain has caused for Argentine foreign policy will begin being evidenced "through deeds" as of next week.

One of these changes is closely related to the latest statements Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez made during the meeting held in Havana recently.

During the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned Countries, Costa Mendez predicted a greater Argentine rapprochement with various countries of the African Continent. In this regard, two new embassies will be opened in Africa shortly, that is, in Mozambique and in Angola.

It must be recalled that the present pro-Soviet Angolan regime, led by Agostino Neto [as received], has thus far been acknowledged by only two Latin American countries, Cuba and Brazil.

The Cuban Government has had relations with Angola since Agostino Neto took over as president with support of Cuban troops, which continue to be stationed there. On its part, Brazil acknowledged the Angolan Government during former President Geisel's administration.

Elsewhere, the Argentine Foreign Ministry has drawn up a decree which will be submitted to President Galtieri shortly. This decree provides for the closure of the Argentine Consulate in the West Berlin. First secretary Luis Meniola, the head of that consulate, will be transferred to some other post.

Diplomatic sources noted that the closure of this consulate reflects the Argentine displeasure over the position adopted by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt regarding the Malvinas crisis.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

9 June Fighting

FY102235 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2219 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 145]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the operations carried out yesterday, 9 June 1982, in the Malvinas zone are the following:

1. Aircraft of the Argentine Air Force carried out multiple attacks in the Fitzroy area, the results of which have not been evaluated. The existance of damaged material during the repulsion of the landing which the British forces tried to carry out on 8 June has been verified.

2. The hospital ship Bahia Paraiso in a new trip to Puerto Argentino has been charged with coordinating the meeting with British hospital ships.

3. The artillery of the Agentine Army fired upon the enemy artillery, personnel and helicopters moving near Mount Kent.

4. Intensive patrol activities were carried out.

10 June Action

FY110337 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0313 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 146]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that yesterday, 10 June 1982, the following military activity took place in the Malvinas area:

1. Enemy aircraft attacked Argentine positions at 1000 and 1630 and were repelled without causing casualties or material damage.

2. There was enemy helicopter activity in the area of Mount Kent.

3. Air attacks were carried out against enemy positions, the results of which have not been evaluated.

4. The enemy artillery carried out little activity during the day.

5. An Argentine Army patrol clashed with an enemy group, creating a confrontation which may have produced not less than three casualties among the British forces, who quickly withdrew in disorder.

6. An Argentine patrol clashed with a British observation post causing a casualty and taking an enemy prisoner. The patrol also seized communications material, equipment, etc.

7. Argentine artillery carried out intensive firing on the western sector of the British position.

8. At 1700, the hospital ship Bahia Paraiso entered Puerto Argentino with representatives of the Red Cross who are going to meet with General Menendez and inspect the hospitals.

REPORTAGE ON 10 JUNE FIGHTING IN FALKLANDS

New British Beachheads

PY101552 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1448 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- Military sources have said that Argentine forces have continued a "harassment" and "destruction" mission against the British troops which, after escaping shells, bombs and conflagrations, had succceeded in establishing positions on the beaches of Agradable and Fitzroy Bays on the Malvinas. The spokesmen explained that from a tactical point of view a battle does not end with the last strafing run of the planes, but that harassment must continue until the enemy is repelled as completely as possible.

Yesterday's actions were undertaken by Skyhawk and Mirage planes and coordinated by the Southern Air Force Command, military sources said here. The pilots who bombed the British troops (scattered and without air cover) who succeeded in establishing positions on the beaches of Fitzroy Bay also made reconnaissance flights over the maritime region around the Malvinas in an effort to detect any possible advance by the British fleet. According to reports by those pilots, the British squadron is very far from the archipelago after the reverse it suffered last Tuesday.

British Pushed Back

PY101637 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- A military spokesman confirmed today that the British forces in the Mount Kent area of the Malvinas Islands have "made a slight withdrawal" of their positions due to Argentine troop action.

The spokesman further said that something similar has occurred with the British troops at Fitzroy Bay which suffered a crushing attack from the Argentine planes last Tuesday.

The spokesman explained that the abandonment of those sites by British patrols is due to the action of Argentine troops which, in the last few hours, have repulsed "several attempts to advance against the positions they defend."

British Positions Attacked

PY102217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The air force and the army's artillery again attacked British positions this morning near Puerto Argentino (Malvinas), a military source reported here tonight.

The results of those attacks have not yet been evaluated, the source added.

In the Fitzroy zone, 20 kilometers southwest of Puerto Argentino, aircraft carried out several raids against British positions, the source said.

In turn, artillery emplaced in the archipelago's capital exchanged fire with British artillery on Mount Kent, 20 kilometers to the north, and it tried to hit enemy helicopters and personnel, the source reported.

BRITISH LOSSES OVER LAST TWO DAYS REPORTED

PY110402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Jun 82

[By Oscar Martinez]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The British forces which have infiltrated Soledad Island lost nearly 1,000 men in the last 48 hours and sustained the greatest defeats since they initiated hostilities. However, they still hold positions near Puerto Argentino, capital of the Malvinas. This was reported by reliable sources.

The disaster at Agradable Bay (5 kilometers to the south of the archipelago's capital) last Tuesday was followed by the British withdrawal from Mount Kent (20 kilometers to the north) on Wednesday in a forced retreat that was not in the British calculations, the same sources noted.

After their frustrated land offensive against the defensive lines around Puerto Argentino, the British fled to the west of Mount Kent (500 meters high), leaving behind a large amount of arms and material. The few enemy groups which stayed in the zone were practically wiped out by our forces and the deadly fire of our cannons, an army officer emphasized.

Moreover, several of our own patrols combed the area where the battle took place to assess the abandoned materiel, possible pockets of resistance as well as the relinquished positions, the officer added.

The reconnaissance groups intercepted desperate messages by British soldiers asking for food, ammunition and medicine.

In the opinion of military analysts, the situation of the disembarked troops may be a difficult one, since the terrain poses obstacles.

In the past few days heavy rains and snow fell on a terrain that is generally wet and clayey, thus making it practically impassable for men and particularly for vehicles and heavy artillery pieces.

Troops can move in the region, except in the hills, at a pace of 2 kilometers per hour because the equipment-laden soldiers sink knee-deep at each step.

The advances and retreats of the British are hindered by rivers and brooks which are overflowing due to the rains and melted snow.

Therefore, the British evacuation had to be made by helicopter under intense fire from the artillery and antiaircraft defenses which inflicted more losses of men and materiel on them, another Argentine officer reported.

Clashes over the last 24 hours were limited to skirmishes with the enemy in retreat, military spokesmen said.

The British came expecting a stroll, a lightning fast operation, reached the doors of the capital of the island, but they have run into difficulties for the last 2 months, a spokesman for the high command remarked.

In turn, other military sources admitted that the British still hold positions near Puerto Argentino, but remain quite inactive awaiting reinforcements.

Such a situation plus the setbacks on Tuesday and Wednesday have considerably delayed the British plans to retake the capital of the archipelago, Argentine military circles said.

FALKLANDS CHIEF OF STAFF IN BUENOS AIRES

FY101259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1220 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- Brig Gen Americo Daher, the second-ranking officer in the Malvinas, has reportedly met for somewhat more than 1 hour with Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, it was learned here today.

Daher is said to have traveled from Puerto Argentino to some unspecified city in the south, where he met with the chief of staff, Maj Gen Antonio Vaquero, and then continued to this capital, the daily LA NACION said today.

After talking with the president, Daher reportedly met with other high-ranking army officers.

The morning paper said that the intentions behind Gen Americo Daher's trip are unknown, but it added that his presence has caused "a marked expectation."

Daher is commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade and was one of the most prominent officers who took part in the 2 April action which led to the recovery of the Malvinas Islands. He is now chief of staff of the Argentine forces in the Malvinas which are commanded by Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez.

Meets Galtieri

FY102300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Exerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (NA) -- Brig Gen Americo Daher, the second-ranking officer in the Malvinas, returned today to Puerto Argentino after meeting with the army commander in chief, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri.

Reliable sources have reported that in his capacity as army commander in chief Galtieri met with Daher from 1700 to 2000 yesterday at the Libertador Building.

Daher also attended another meeting with high-ranking officers of the army and then spent the night at the army headquarters.

After fulfilling other duties early this morning the Malvinas chief of staff returned to his post in Puerto Argentino, authoritative sources have reported here.

Observers have speculated that General Daher's mission must have been "important and significant" since "routine communications are made through the radio."

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF VAQUERO

PY101752 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1725 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- The president, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, today received Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chief of the Army General Staff.

The meeting took place at about 1300 at Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri's office in the Government House.

The president slept at the Government House last night, resuming his activities this morning at 0830, when he started considering matters brought up by his closest advisers.

During the morning, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri also met with Rear Adm Roberto Moya, the chief of the military household.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER MEETS WITH GENERAL STAFF

PY101853 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1810 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo held a 2-hour meeting today with air force commanders, with whom he discussed issues pertaining to that service.

The meeting was held between 1100 and 1300 at the Condor Building, the air force headquarters.

Attending the meeting were the commander of air force materiel, Gen Ubaldo Alfonso Diaz; air force chief of staff, Gen Juan Garcia; air force operations commander, Gen Hellmuth Conrado Weber; air force regional commander, Gen Alberto (?Branos); air force instruction commander, Gen Sigfrido Martin Lessl; air force defense commander, Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes; and the air force command secretary general, Gen Rodolfo A. Guerra.

PARIS WEEKLY INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER

PM101527 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 5-11 Jun 82 p 117

[Jean-Pax Mefret 1 June interview with defense minister Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: "United States Has Broken American Solidarity" -- place not stated]

[Text] Jean-Pax Mefret: The landing by the British forces at Puerto San Carlos has been interpreted in Europe as a failure of the Argentine defense system in the islands. Could the Argentine Army not have protected the San Carlos Straits more effectively?

Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: The British landing at San Carlos was a likely choice in this war. It must not be regarded as a failure of the defense system but rather as a choice regarding the point on the islands at which the main defense effort would be concentrated. In all wars it is impossible to be strong everywhere. And it is impossible to have equal strength everywhere. That is an old principle of warfare. The people directing the military operations chose the place where their forces should be concentrated in order to give them the best chances of defending the objective.

Jean-Pax Mefret: According to the British military, the capture of Puerto Argentino will require 3 weeks of fighting. Mrs Thatcher has set a 7-day period. How do you react to that British optimism?

Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: Argentina would never stop its efforts to regain what rightfully belongs to it.

Jean-Pax Mefret: That brings me to the U.S. attitude. Can you give me actual proof of American military aid to the British forces?

Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: The U.S. Government's attitude is incomprehensible. Not only for us but for the whole of Latin America. It has violated the OAS Charter and the obligations of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty of which they were, nonetheless, the main initiators. In so doing they have supported a colonialist aggression. Just think of what that means coming from one of the West's leading countries. By taking a fairer stance the United States could have helped to find a peaceful solution. As regards military aid, I refer to the statement by the American authorities who stated that they would give Britain material and other aid. At present I do not have the evidence which enables me to gauge its scope.

Jean-Pax Mefret: For how long are you going to refuse military aid from the South American countries?

Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: The Republic of Argentina is moved by the demonstrations of solidarity and support from fraternal Latin American countries. The acceptance of their offers will depend on the way in which the situation develops.

Jean-Pax Mefret: Is it true that all the European countries -- and particularly France -- have placed an embargo on arms exports to your country? In that case are you envisaging the possibility of requesting aid from a power outside the continent? I am thinking of the USSR.

Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: Some European countries -- but not all -- have imposed an embargo on arms exports to Argentina. As regards the acceptance of aid offered by some countries, or a request for aid from others, that is a decision which depends exclusively on the military committee.

Jean-Pax Mefret: Can you give me an accurate record of the British losses in men and equipment from the start of the fighting to today, 1 June?

Amadeo Ricardo Frugoli: I am not in a position to give you accurate information on the losses of human lives on the British side. As regards equipment losses they are as follows:

-- Air Force: 25 Sea Harriers destroyed, 22 helicopters destroyed or seriously damaged;

-- Navy: 1 aircraft carrier out of action, 2 Type 42 destroyers sunk, 1 Type 42 destroyer damaged, 2 County-Class destroyers damaged, 1 seriously, 2 Type 22 frigates seriously damaged, 1 Leander-Class frigate seriously damaged, 5 or 6 unidentified frigates damaged. 2 X [as published] landing ships seriously damaged, 1 container ship, Atlantic Conveyor, with aircraft on board, sunk.

That makes a total of 19 to 20 enemy ships sunk or damaged.

Jean-Pax Mefret: What do you think of this war, Minister? Are you in favor of stepping up the fighting or do you want a cease-fire to be achieved? And on what conditions?

Amadeo Richardo Frugoli: In no way could anybody be in favor of stepping up the fighting. Yes, I want a cease-fire with just and honorable conditions for both sides. From the start of this crisis we have placed our confidence in the results of negotiations which would put an end to the British aggression. In that connection we have supported all initiatives both in the framework of the world community and in that of the American community. Our efforts and those of the international bodies have proved constantly that the obstinate, aggressive and recalcitrant British opposition formed an insuperable obstacle.

PRESIDENT ATTENDS PLAZA DE MAYO CEREMONY

PY102121 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 2056 GMT on 10 June 1982 carries live coverage of the ceremony held in Plaza de Mayo on the day of reaffirmation of Argentine sovereign rights on the Malvinas.

Announcer reports arrival of President Leopoldo Galtieri accompanied by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, the president of the Supreme Court, Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean, former President Jorge Rafael Videla and other high level officials. Other junta members are not announced and are not seen. The president and the officials get on stand to head the lowering of the flag ceremony as the band plays music.

The national anthem then starts to be played at 2104 with crowd gathered in Plaza de Mayo accompanying. As the national anthem ends the people start chanting "Argentina."

President Galtieri is then surrounded by officials and reporters as he walks down from the stand smiling and waving, leaving the Plaza de Mayo as the ceremony ends at 2110.

Incidents in Square

PY110223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Several foreign journalists were insulted this afternoo during the weekly demonstration by the mothers of the Argentine missing persons in the Plaza de Mayo. The foreign journalists were insulted by unidentified persons who charged them with paying more attention to that demonstration than to the conflict over the Malvinas, and with distorting Argentine reality.

This episode took place when, as every Thursday for the last 5 years, the mothers of Plaza de Mayo were walking in silence around the pyramid which stands in the middle of the Plaza de Mayo, located in front of Casa Rosada, the seat of government.

Several score of persons, including a number of men in plainclothes, insulted the mothers, contending that it was not proper for them to stage a demonstration on the day of the Malvina which marked the 153d anniversary of the appointment of an Argentine governor on the archipel in 1829, before the arrival of the British there.

The unidentified persons accused the mothers of Plaza de Mayo of being communists and Cubans. They tossed about the equipment of the Second French TV network and they wrestled with the cameraman before he left the place.

The foreign journalists said that these incidents are not an isolated case because over the last few weeks they had sensed some sort of irritation over their presence at the weekly demonstration in the Plaza de Mayo.

In a previous demonstration, several unidentified persons shouted at the correspondents and leaflets were distributed criticizing the mothers for distracting public attention from the Malvinas conflict.

LA NACION CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT PRESS SANCTIONS

PY100124 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] The news was brief and imprecise and had no further explanation, therefore it is impossible to know the reasons why the executive branch decided to close for 72 hours the press agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS and the newspaper EL PATAGONICO of Comodoro Rivadavia. The decision only vaguely alluded to an alleged violation of "the guidelines referring to the dissemination of information about the development of military operations" in the area of the Malvinas Islands.

The fact that the sanctions were lifted yesterday in adherence to journalist day does not mean that the punishing decree was lifted, but in reality this was a confirmation of the intention to punish through lessening the penalty.

No one ignores that under these circumstances the communications media need to carry out their functions with greater responsibility. If journalism is always -- by definition, by dedication and by real social requirements -- a responsible task demanding restraint, steadiness, veracity and sound judgment, its importance within the community grows in direct proportion with the magnitude and the significance of the events it reports and judges; therefore, at times like these it is necessary to appeal to journalism's best virtues and particularly to its responsibility, which is its main attribute, as no journalist can ignore the effect of his opinions on the ideas and the feelings of the public.

But these virtues, as other important virtues, can only be fully developed in an environment of freedom. It is impossible for a responsible attitude to develop under authoritarian pressure as it is for an abundant flora to develop where the sun does not reach. The limits of journalistic responsibility, even in times of war, is something which cannot be left to the decision of one official, whose decision cannot be appealed. If the highest authority of the nation, the military junta, valued, as it did yesterday, the function of the press -- encouraging the soldiers, promoting national unity, guiding the leaders -- in this war against a colonialist aggressor, it is necessary that the press have an a atmosphere in which to develop without fear its basic role, a role which the community now more than ever has entrusted to the press.

ECONOMY MINISTRY DENIES DEVALUATION OF PESO

PY100138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2005 GMT 9 Jun 82

[From the transmission "For the British Colony on the Malvinas Islands"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 June (TELAM) -- The Argentine Economy Ministry today flatly denied a report carried in this mornings issue of the independent daily paper CLARIN of Buenos Aires to the effect that the government was planning a major devaluation of the Peso against the U.S. dollar.

In an official communique the ministry said the report of a sharp shift in the exchange rate was absolutely false.

PRIVATE, OFFICIAL VEHICLES PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION

PY101715 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Transport and Communication Ministry has issued the following communique:

The Transport and Communications Ministry informs the public that since the lifting of the strike decreed by the drivers federation has not been complied with in some districts, public transportation service will be provided by both official and private vehicles, which will continue operating as they have done during the strike.

Drivers Released

PY101434 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Government security agencies under the Interior Ministry have released all La Paz drivers who own their own buses and who had been detained during the incidents on Wednesday morning while they were discussing whether or not to end the general strike.

Although the drivers were released, the strike continues. Members of the Bolivian Drivers Union Federation and of the 1 May Union Federation told Panamericana reporters that the detainees have been free since 1700 today. (Antelo), the secretary general of the Bolivian Drivers Union Federation, negotiated the release of the detainees with government officials.

Meanwhile, in Oruro other drivers who own their own buses have decided to lift the strike, which has been in force for 10 days throughout the country: [Begin relay] Oruro Mayor Col (Roberto Encina Soto) has told Panamericana that he was visited by all of the leaders of the (San Cristobal) drivers federation this afternoon and that they informed him that after a meeting they decided to lift the strike as a result of reports received from La Paz. Oruro bus service graudally became normal. In the afternoon 80 percent of taxis, buses and minibuses were operating.

During a meeting yesterday drivers demanded the resignation of (Antelo), the leader of the Bolivian Drivers Union Federation. The drivers claimed this fellow sold out to the Luis Garcia Meza regime, which had granted him many privileges. (Antelo) was said to own more than 12 vehicles. [end relay]

DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARREST OF FORMER MINISTER

PY101500 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] In answer to a question, the defense minister, Maj Gen Jorge Echazu, told Panamericana that the problem reported by Col Mario Vargas Salinas, who was labor minister during General Banzer's administration, falls under the army's jurisdiction. Vargas Salinas had reported that he is under house arrest and that there is no reason for such a measure.

[Begin Echazu recording] I told reporters that this problem falls under the army's jurisdiction. [end recording]

DISTRIBUTION OF CONGRESSIONAL SEATS ANNOUNCED

PA101617 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] It was announced here today that during the 4-year tenure of President Belisario Betancur, who represents the Conservative Party, the bicameral Colombian Congress will have a Liberal Party majority. The Colombian Elections Court has noted that the legislative elections of 14 March resulted in the following distribution of political forces in the Congress, which is to be installed on 20 July:

Senate: Fifty-three from the official Liberal Party, 9 Galanista Liberals (dissidents), 51 Conservatives and 1 Communist (former presidential candidate Gerardo Molina).

House of Representatives: Ninety-eight from the official Liberal Party, 14 Galanista Liberals, 84 Conservatives and 3 Communists.

The Conservative Party, which is returning to power with President Betancur after 8 years has announced that it is seeking the presidency of the Senate. The presidency of the House of Representatives would go to the Liberal Party. Colombian political experts believe the Conservatives will seek an alliance with Galanista Liberals in both the Senate and the House to insure the passage of important bills.

The official Liberal Party has announced through its leader, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, defeated presidential candidate and former president, that it will maintain a stance of "constructive opposition." However, it is believed that, in compliance with article 120 of the national constitution, the official Liberal Party will "cooperate" with the Betancur administration, although this cooperation will certainly be conditional. The Galanista dissidents have said they are prepared to support what they have called the "good things" promoted by Betancur, while criticizing and rejecting the "bad things which do not benefit the Colombians."

28 KIDNAP VICTIMS REPORTED HELD NATIONWIDE

PA101716 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- Some 28 kidnap victims are currently being held by guerrilla organizations and common criminal gangs nationwide, according to military sources. Official spokesmen said the majority of the victims are being held by components of the various fronts or cells of the clandestine movements, including the 19 April Movement, M-19, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and the National Liberation Army, ELN. They added that the greatest number of kidnappings occurred in the Santander, Boyaca, Meta, Bolivar and Antioquia, Departments, noting that huge sums of money are being demanded as ransom payments.

It was learned that 15 persons are being held by the FARC, 3 by the M-19 and 2 by the ELN. The remaining eight are being held by gangs of common criminals, according to the military sources.

BRIEFS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR -- Bogota -- John Adam Thomson, the new British ambassador to Colombia, presented his credentials today to Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 82 PA]

ULLOA, OTHERS SCORE FRANCE'S EXOCET STANCE

PY110628 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1940 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa, criticizing France's refusal to deliver Exocet missiles to Peru and arbitrarily subjecting the delivery to the conclusion of the Malvinas conflict, has said that the measure may lead to legal action if that government does not comply with its obligation in view of the payments and commitments Peru has made.

In a statement to the press, Ulloa said the issue is breach of contract, because the purchase cannot be subject to the unilateral decision of one party and cannot be given the interpretation that France has given it, and he asserted that this decision will have to be taken into account in the future planning of purchases. As is known, France refused to load the missiles on the Peruvian ship Ilo under the pretext of technical difficulties, which are now fully denied by France's new attitude.

Ulloa also referred to the support Peru is currently giving Argentina by means of trade through the Cartagena Accord and ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] with the proposal of an overall reduction in tariffs, political and diplomatic support and the possibility of using Peruvian equipment.

The Popular Christian Party [PPC], in a communique on the French embargo, expresses its protest and its rejection of the neocolonialist policy of France's Socialist government, which, on refusing without any kind of right to comply with an obligation contracted with the Peruvian state, is subjecting the contract to the colonialist interests of a third power. Congressman Ricardo Castro Becerra, a member of the official Popular Action Party, stated that he considers France's attitude unfriendly because the missiles were purchased before the Malvinas conflict broke out. Leftist Deputy Carlos Malpica stated that French enterprises in the country should be expropriated for payment if the debt contracted with that nation is delayed. Celso Sotomarino, a PPC deputy, said it is a dirty trick carried out at international level and it must be denounced in all the world's forums, because this is a question of interference in the internal affairs of another nation.

JAPAN'S NEUTRALITY OVER FALKLANDS EMPHASIZED

PY110326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Unlike the European countries and the United States, Japan is not implementing economic sanctions against Argentina over the Malvinas conflict, Taizo Watanabe said here today. Watanabe is the offical spokesman of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who arrived in Lima today for an official 40-hour visit to Peru. The Japanese position over the undeclared Anglo-Argentine war is to abstain and never to fish in troubled waters, said Watanabe, deputy director general of public information for the Japanese Foreign Ministry, who talked to the press during a press conference by Suzuki.

The spokesman reiterated the difference between his country's position and that of the European countries and the Ronald Reagan administration, recalling that Japan voted in favor of the draft resolution submitted by Panama and Spain and vetoed by the United States and Great Britain at the United Nations. Watanabe said that in any case his government disapproves of the use of force to solve international conflicts, principles Japan sustained by voting in favor of Resolutions 502 and 505 at the United Nations, whose role in maintaining world peace is also supported by the Suzuki government.

In conclusion, Watanabe highlighted the efforts to reach peace in the Malvinas made by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde, whom Suzuki is going to meet tomorrow.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SANDINIST INCURSIONS IN MAY

PA091600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Costa Rican Government today lodged a protest with the Nicaraguan Government over the incursions of the Sandinist People's Army into Costa Rican territory.

Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez this afternoon delivered a note to (Oscar Tellez), the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, to protest proven raids by Sandinist patrols in the Upala, Los Chiles and San Carlos cantons.

The Foreign Ministry note adds that according to reports from the Government and Education Ministries, there is proof that the raids were carried out and that this occurred during the second half of May.

The protest note delivered to the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires by Volio states that the charges about the Sandinist raids into Costa Rica are still under investigation and that once this investigation is completed the Costa Rican foreign minister will take appropriate action to safeguard Costa Rica's interests, sovereignty, integrity and neutrality.

Asked about the note, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica declined comment, saying that the note had been sent to the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry according to international rules on the matter and that it expected to receive an answer in the next few hours. (Manual Espinosa), press attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy, said that the appropriate response will be released to the press once Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto learns about the protest.

Foreign Minister on Protest

PA101648 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0111 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] San Jose, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez made a formal protest to the Nicaraguan Government yesterday of Sandinist incursions into Costa Rican territory. Today, he described some details of the incident that sponsored the protest. Volio said that on 21 May he presented Nicaraguan Ambassador Roberto Leal Ocampo with "report received by the Costa Rican Government on Nicaraguan Army incursions into our nation's territory."

The foreign minister said that he told the Nicaraguan ambassador about the "the danger and the uncertainty" faced by the residents of the cantons of Los Chiles and Upala as a result of the Sandinist incursions. Volio added: "I told Ambassador Leal that the Costa Rican Government would investigate these reports but as of that moment I wanted him to know that we are concerned about the possibility that the reports may be true." Volio asked the Sandinist junta to investigate the situation as well and adopt measures, should the reports be accurate, to see that such incidents "don't happen again and that the guilty parties are punished." Foreign Minister Volio noted that he also telephoned Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, his Nicaraguan colleague, and told him that "our government is upset about the reports of incursions."

In his detailed report, which supports the protest, Foreign Minister Volio noted that "the Government of Costa Rica has verified that there have in fact been incursions into Costa Rican towns by members of the Nicaraguan Army." According to the foreign minister, the invaders have entered the cantons of Upala, Los Chiles and San Carlos, in the area between Medio Queso and Poco Sol, several kilometers inside Costa Rican territory.

Volio added that the investigations were carried out by personnel from the Interior and Education Ministries.

He said that other charges are still being investigated but that those that have been verified prove that incidents have occurred that "violate the integrity of the nation's territory and that are an obvious and irritating demonstration of an attitude and behavior on the part of the Nicaraguan Army that contradict international law" and damage bilateral relations. The foreign minister told the Sandinist government: "Your army commanders along the border with Costa Rica should know that there is no legitimate excuse for this, and that there can be none."

Volio said that both D'Escoto and Ambassador Leal have suggested measures to avoid the "problems that usually appear in border areas." [words indistinct] "large incursions by the Nicaraguan Army that should be avoided" by applying measures "within the context of treaties in effect and of new potential agreements." But Volio said before these agreements can be implemented, his government expects the Nicaraguan Government to provide "the requested information on the incursions into Costa Rican territory, as well as guarantees that the Nicaraguan Army will behave in accordance with adequate discipline," so there will be no repeat of this situation.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON COMMENTS ON PROPOSED AMNESTY LAW

PA102000 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Interview with Constitutent Assembly President Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson on the draft law proposed by the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA; date, place and interviewer's not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [D'Aubuisson] I will not go into detail, but I would like to read you some of the main clauses of the introductory portion of the law of pacification, amnesty and civil rehabilitation.

Among the introductory clauses, we proposed the following: Whereas the people's will, as expressed in the elections of 28 March, have resulted in the election of a democratic, republican and representative government and in the repudiation of all forms of violence, with the purpose of establishing a climate of peace in our country;

Whereas members of our armed and security forces, despite the fact that they acted in strict fulfillment of their duty, have been denounced and tried for political or common crimes or related activities;

Whereas all inhabitants of El Salvador have the right to be protected in their efforts to preserve and defend their lives, honor and freedom and the right to enter, remain within and leave the republic, which are rights provided for in the Constitution, in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and in the Inter-American Human Rights Convention... [D'Aubuisson stops reading]

This is followed by a number of articles that, once this law becomes official, will make the law an instrument for initiating the long-awaited pacification. I wish to clearly note the idea expressed in Article one of this draft law prepared by ARENA. Article one states the following:

Amnesty is conferred upon any civilian or military individual, whether a Salvadoran citizen or a foreigner, who up to this date participated as the author of or accomplice or accessory to political or common crimes or related activities, whether or not proceedings have been initiated against him before any judge, court or public authority and whether or not he is serving a tutelary sentence.

We propose that this law be, in practice, a legal instrument that permits justice to be done, that permits an opportunity to be given to the rebels, so that we can stop talking about political prisoners or missing persons; so that we can all take the path of concord and learn to coexist peacefully, within a true system of national unity and development.

The law will be in effect for the necessary number of months. It represents what may be the final opportunity for the subversive groups that have taken up arms against our people and our fatherland to change their position.

This law also provides for the approval of a national pacification board, to be composed of individuals who will undoubtedly have the best intentions in terms of fulfilling this very important task of pacification.

[Question] Are the 82 political prisoners mentioned by the committee of mothers of political prisoners and missing persons covered by this law?

[Answer] Yes, the present political prisoners are covered. The current draft law will have to be studied and analyzed by the executive branch and the armed forces.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, you said that this draft law will represent a final opportunity. Could you expand on this?

[Answer] You will recall that there have been a number of amnesties. Even before the 15 October movement took place, amnesty had been declared twice. This is not just another amnesty law. It is more complete. It is a law that provides a legal instrument that will allow the practical resolution of the current impasse with the armed subversives. At no time will we agree to negotiations or dialogue. The Salvadoran people did their negotiating and held their dialogue on 28 March.

However, a group of Salvadorans and a group of foreigners continue to harass our communities and to create unrest. As a popularly elected government, we have the obligation -- not only because of our campaign promises, but also because it is our duty as rulers -- to seek the most appropriate solution to this problem. If they fail to accept this within the period stipulated by this law -- that is, during the months in which this law will be in effect -- we will have no choice but to seek a military solution.

[Question] Major d'Aubuisson, referring to that military solution, in view of the efforts being made by the Salvadoran Army to counter the rebel groups' actions, will there be more participation by the state [words indistinct], or will aid be sought under the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty?

[Answer] I think that your question is premature. The real and representative strength of the subversive groups does not justify what you suggest. What is required is a basic law that makes it possible to act rapidly in resolving the situation.

ASSEMBLY SOURCES REPORT D'AUBUISSON PANAMA TRIP

PA110420 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Officials of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly have confirmed that Assembly President Roberto d'Aubuisson travelled to Panama last weekend to explain the measures that the Salvadoran Government has recently taken in the social sphere.

Those same sources said that reports that FMLN spokesmen suggesting that D'Aubuisson went to Panama, seeking "contacts with the revolutionaries to discuss a proposal for negotiations" were "absurd." In their reports, the guerrillas indicated that the trip and the proposal are maneuvers that the Salvadoran Government has initiated "under enormous pressure from the U.S. Government."

Assembly sources said that when D'Aubuisson appeared before different Panamanian sectors, he stressed that the suspension of agrarian reform in El Salvador is not a sign that the current government intends to abandon the social reforms initiated by the previous Christian Democratic Government.

OFFICERS REPORT RESULTS OF 'CLEANUP' OPERATION

PA110107 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] At a news conference today, Col Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the "Atlacatl" Battalion, and Maj Carlos Guzman Aguilar, executive officer of the Army General Staff, reported that Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Commander "Marcial," a top leader of the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, barely avoided capture during the "pacification and cleanup" operation, in northern Chalatenango Department, which ended yesterday. Both officers said that the operation had two objectives; to capture Commander "Marcial," and to rid the department of guerrillas. They explained that 3,500 special antiguerrilla troops from the Atlacatl," "Belloso" and "Atonatl" Battalions were mobilized for this purpose. These forces were supported by the 1st Artillery Brigade, the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos), 4th Brigade (El Paraiso) and other army corps.

The sources said that "the operation was a complete success due to the new fighting techniques used by the three battalions. This was especially true in the case of the 'Belloso' Battalion, which was also charged with pursuing and capturing Carpio. Carpio was surrounded, but he managed to escape into Honduras with a large number of guerrillas." During the operation, which began on 30 May, 12 large guerrilla camps were destroyed; 135 guerrillas were killed; 3 soldiers were killed,including Cadet Lt Raul Antonio Chavez Carvajal, and 10 more were wounded. [as published]. There were deaths among those who were not involved in the fighting. Five guerrillas were captured, including a woman who said that 15 U.S. citizens fought alongside the guerrillas. She said one U.S. citizen manned a machinegun and the rest trained the guerrillas. Two homemade mortars, 18 FAL rifles, 8 G-3 rifles, 12 M16 rifles, 11 .30-cal carbines and 21 handguns were seized from the guerrillas. Troops have been posted in the area to prevent the guerrillas from regrouping.

GUATEMALA

FOUR MINISTERS ATTEND RIOS MONTT INVESTITURE

PA101430 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Only four cabinet ministers attended the investiture of General Rios Montt as president of the republic. They were Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Urriola, Education Minister Luis Antonio Merida, Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Village and Public Health Minister Adolfo Castaneda, along with Government Minister Maldonado Schaad and Communications Minister Gordillo, who were also junta members.

The economy ministry was represented by Deputy Minister (Emilio de la Torre) and the Labor Ministry by Deputy Minister (Castillo Parada).

HONDURAS

REFUGEE IN MEXICAN EMBASSY TIED TO KIDNAPPINGS

PA092016 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p 32

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- According to spokesman of the public security forces, Dalila Dermith, the Honduran who sought refuge at the Mexican Embassy in Honduras has turned out to be one of the female "brains" directly involved in the kidnapping of three Honduran businessmen. They noted that police investigations have clearly established that Dermith, a university student, led the women who participated, directly or indirectly, in the kidnapping of Paul Vinelli, Herman Eyl and Jaques Casanova. According to the police, she could even be the women who, weapon in hand, directly participated in the kidnapping of Vinelli, a banker.

Her name was mentioned when Dr Gabino Cordova Santos supplied the names of the people to whom he lent a house he had rented. This is the house where Vinelli was kept captive for almost 5 months. As soon as her name was mentioned, Dermith sought refuge at the Mexican Embassy and asked for political asylum.

NICARAGUA

U.S. SHIP REPORTEDLY SEEN IN NATIONAL WATERS

PA082036 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The imperialist threats against Nicaragua have not disappeared. The latest proof of such threats is the presence of a U.S. warship in Nicaraguan territorial waters. Since yesterday, the ship has been in Nicaraguan territorial waters, approximately 3 miles from the coast. Nicaraguan Navy patrol boat 210 was patrolling territorial waters when it sighted the intruding imperialist ship at 1540 near Los Farallones de Potosi [as heard] in the Pacific Ocean.

When the Nicaraguan patrol boat drew near the U.S. ship, a helicopter took off from the ship and flew threateningly towards the patrol boat. The Nicaraguan coast guard crew fired some warning shots and the helicopter returned to the ship.

In view of this new aggressive U.S. attitude, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a note of protest to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, expressing the Nicaraguan Government's complete and forceful protest over this new and reprehensible violation of Nicaraguan territorial sovereignty. The note adds tht this is a real act of aggression against Nicaragua; it is an act of provocation which can only be aimed at creating unnecessary tension between our governments, in an absurd warmongering attitude, at a time when the Latin American continent is facing colonialist aggression.

Similarly, the Foreign Ministry note points out to the Reagan administration that these acts of provocation [plural as heard] are suspiciously taking place at a time when Nicaragua is making major efforts to normalize its relations with the United States and when the Nicaraguan Government has been waiting for an entire month for an answer to its note to the U.S. Government, concerning the start of negotiations. The protest note ends by demanding the immediate withdrawal of the intruding U.S. ship from Nicaraguan waters, and a halt to this and other acts of aggression.

AIR FORCE SEES U.S. SPY SHIP OFF PACIFIC COAST

PA110337 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Today, official sources said that the Sandinist Air Force and the National Antiaircraft Defense (FAS-DAA) have located the exact position of a U.S. spy ship in Nicaraguan territorial waters. Spokesmen for the FAS-DAA said that Nicaraguan airplanes photographed a U.S. ship off Punta Cosigunia, 3 miles off the Nicaraguan Pacific coast.

The Nicaraguan Government sent a letter of protest to the U.S. State Department on Monday, after this same ship was detected by a Nicaraguan boat. According to the protest, a helicopter took off from the ship and flew over the Nicaraguan patrol boat. FAS-DAA distributed photographs of the ship to thelocal newspapers and identified the vessel as the USS Trippe, a Knox-class frigate, number SS-1675.

The official reports state that the USS Trippe is a warship that carries missile launchers, antisubmarine projectiles and a helicopter gunship. The helicopter also serves as a reconnaissance craft, and it can carry nuclear [as heard] depth charges for use against submarines.

The reports add that this ship could be a replacement for a U.S. destroyer, the USS Cannon. During previous months, the USS Cannon kept the Nicaraguan Pacific coast under constant surveillance.

U.S. Measuring Will To Fight

PA110215 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Jun 82

[BARRICADA 9 June editorial: "If They're Busy There, No Time Is Being Lost Here"]

[Text] Brandishing the prepotency that imperialist countries use in the course of their international relations -- or antirelations -- the United States has carried out a provocation of our territorial waters and then declared itself the offended party. The United States is so accustomed to violating each and every international law that it now feels that it has the right to do so; and it views the offended party's justifiable response solely through the eyes of an eagle who interprets his victim's attempt at defense as an attack.

Following the incident provoked by the presence of a Yankee ship off the Nicaraguan coast in the Gulf of Fonseca, the U.S. State Department reacted in this manner to our revolutionary government's protest, in an attempt to overshadow it before replying to it.

But we do not have to go very far to find the truth, because it is obvious. A Nicaraguan patrol boat could not be, as the United States says, 13 miles off the coast, in international waters, for the sole purpose of threatening the USS Trippe, which is equipped with helicopters and is part of the Yankee imperialist's naval power.

The truth is so obvious that it would be childish to discuss the Yankee version. The real reason behind this incident -- which is as obvious as the truth -- is more important. The United States has been ignoring Nicaragua's efforts to improve our bilateral relations through mutual respect, by claiming that it is busy with more important issues, like the Malvinas. Yet, the United States has more than enough time to worsen its relations and to increase its differences with the Nicaraguan revolution.

It is quite clear that incidents such as the one provoked by the USS Trippe enable the United States to postpone a negotiated solution to the differences which arose from the Yankee refusal to recognize our right to self-determination. Is it necessary to create artificial conflicts only to prove what we all know? Surely not, if it were merely to confirm U.S. displeasure over the existence of our revolution; but apparently it is necessary insofar as it is related to the overall U.S. policy of aggression in Central America. And the United States wants to further this policy at the cost of destabilizing our revolution.

The incident in the Gulf of Fonseca was partially intended for this purpose, and it would not be farfetched to believe that it was also related to the U.S. interest in measuring our will to fight following the damages suffered during the recent natural disaster. However, any belief that our defenses have weakened is wishful thinking, because our defenses will continue to be formidable and effective, day after day.

GOVERNMENT FORCES DISMANTLE BAND IN CHONTALES

PA091913 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 12

[Article by Julio Aragon]

[Text] Juigalpa, Chontales -- According to Lt Roger Ramirez, chief of the State Security's General Directorate, combined forces of the Interior Ministry [Minint] and Reserve Battalion 90-13 stationed in Nueva Guinea dismantled a counterrevolutionary band that operated in villages near Nueva Guinea.

On 28 May, forces of the Minint and Battalion 90-13 clashed for about 40 minutes with members of this band. As a result of this, a counterrevolutionary known as "Ojo de Aguila" was killed and our forces captured 10 members of the band. We also recovered five 38-cal guns, a rifle, a submachinegun and 5,000 cordobas.

With this band, our forces have captured six in the area so far this year. The combatants of the Sandinist armed forces have continued in pursuit of others, too. Lieutenant Ramirez reported that several combined operations will be organized soon with the participation of various battalions and forces of the State Security Directorate and the Sandinist Peoples Army in order to clean out these bands from this area.

MINISTRY ON CLASHES WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA101521 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT to Jun 82

[Nicaraguan Defense Ministry Communique No 15, issued on 9 June by the ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Department]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. On 28 May, it was learned that a counterrevolutionary band was operating in the area of Quiguastara, some 30 km east of Waspam, Zelaya Norte Department. Sandinist border guard, TGF, troops engaged the band and surrounded it on the banks of the Coco River, which the band tried to cross in order to flee into Honduran territory. It was confirmed that 14 of the counterrevolutionaries died.

2. A clash took place at 2130 yesterday between TGF troops and a counterrevolutionary band in Tastasli, Jalapa jurisdiction, in Nueva Segovia Department. Isabel Casco Roque, a former sergeant in the Somozist national guard, and Angel Hernandez, both of whom were leading members of the band, died in the clash.

3. At 0820 today, the border guard post in San Pedro, Potrero Grande, Chinandega Department, was attacked from Honduran territory with 60-mm mortars, M-79 grenades and other weapons. TGF border guardsman Antonio Puerto was killed.

At 0900, a patrol was ambushed by counterrevolutionaries in El Chaparral, 3 km north of Cinco Pinos; TGF companeros Oscar Alvarez and Antonio Baez were killed and (Francisco Mendoza), (Hugo Ortega), (Esteban Herrera) and (Leoncio Barrera) were wounded. The counterrevolutionaries later fled into Honduras.

ARMED FORCES DEFEAT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANG

PA101457 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Communique issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Department of the Interior Ministry in Managua 9 June -- read by unidentified official]

[Text] The Public and Foreign Relations Department of the Interior Ministry wishes to inform the Nicaraguan people that combined forces of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Interior Ministry have disbanded a group of 15 counterrevolutionaries, who entered Nicaraguan territory from Honduras through the Jalapa region near the end of May. They were sowing terror and unrest in peasant communities in the areas of Tastasli, (El Junco), El Cardon and La Esperanza. The counterrevolutionaries staged attacks, robberies and all kinds of criminal activities in these areas.

As soon as our armed forces learned of the gang's activities, they went to the sector. They engaged the gang in combat at 2120 yesterday, 8 June, in the area of (Los Chiriquines), near the town of Tastasli in Nueva Segovia Department. The leader of the gang, identified as former national guardsman (Isabel Casco Roque), second-in-command (Angel Hernandez); and gangmembers (Jose Agustin Peralta) and (Martin Peralta) were killed. The following material was confiscated; 1 FAL rifle, 130 FAL cartridges, 6 FAL magazines, 3 fragmentation grenades and terrorist propaganda for the counterrevolutionary organization that calls itself the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Front].

Investigations conducted by our security organizations revealed that the gang had obtained the complicity of several individuals in its operations. Six of these were arrested and will be tried by the courts. When these counterrevolutionaries fled toward Honduras, they left many bloodstains, indicating that they were carrying their wounded. Our armed forces suffered no casualties in the fight and continue to comb the area, so as to forestall further counterrevolutionary actions against our fatherland.

PASTORA, IN MADRID, BACKS CLAIM TO ISLANDS

PA071520 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Madrid -- Nicaraguan Revolutionary Commander Eden Pastora, former member of the Sandinist junta [as heard], has said here that his country should go to International Court to claim the rights it says it has over the islands of San Andres and Providencia.

Commander Pastora, who is touring Europe in search of political support for the struggle against the Nicaraguan military junta, has told CARACOL that Nicaragua will maintain its claims over the San Andres Archipelago. He also reiterated Nicaragua's support for the Argentine Government in the Malvinas situation and noted that when dialogue fails, situations have to be solved with the use of force.

Regarding the internal situation in Nicaragua, Pastora said that the government junta headed by Daniel Ortega has frustrated the aspirations of the people and has mistakenly thought that a Soviet Stalinist-type regime could be installed in Nicaragua. Eden Pastora denounced the junta, to which he belonged until a few months ago. He said that the junta has endangered peace in Central America because it has unleashed an arms race with the support of the Soviets and the Cubans. He noted that the Nicaraguans won the war against Somoza but lost the peace as a result of the mistakes of the Sandinist junta.

After talking with Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, and other leaders, Pastora left, a few minutes ago, for Rome where he will seek support for the struggle against the present Nicaraguan regime.

PASTORA, IN ROME, DENIES EXILE GOVERNMENT PLAN

PA091525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1118 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Rome, 9 Jun (EFE) -- Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero" of the Nicaraguan revolution, today denied to EFE that he is trying to organize a "government in exile" and added that this idea is "an invention of Tomas Borge." Pastora, who is in Rome to make known his political platform and improve the European countries' knowledge of Nicaragua, said that Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge invented the idea of a government in exile "to discredit us and because he is afraid of us."

"We are not going to fall into that trap," Pastora said, "because we know that a government in exile is a dead government. We are now waging the political war, later we will clandestinely enter Nicaragua where the insurrection is already being prepared."

MARENCO DESCRIBES FLOOD DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURE

PA102322 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Yesterday Dionisio Marenco, domestic trade minister and member of the Sandinist Assembly, disclosed figures which revealed the magnitude of the national disaster caused by the rains and floods throughout the country. He disclosed this information at a briefing on the country's economic and social situation, and on international tensions. The briefing was held at the Culture Ministry, before hundreds of government workers. Employees from the Transportation Ministry, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Peoples Commercial Enterprise, Inturismo [Nicaraguan Tourism Institute], the Justice Ministry, Secretariat of Municipal Boards and the Culture Ministry were present.

Marenco said that according to the latest ECLA figures, the recent torrential rains caused $500 million in damages. He also address the erosion of arable topsoil, and the need to begin an orderly and a disciplined reconstruction, while maintaining production levels. The following are excerpts of Marenco's remarks at the meeting, at which (Jose Yenet), secretary general of the UNE [National Employees Union] at the Transportation Ministry also spoke.

[Begin recording] [Marenco] The initial evaluation made by the government, along with the Cuban companeros and the Nicaraguan technicians, estimated the damage at approximately 2 billion cordobas, as of 3 or 4 days ago. The companero from UNE, who spoke before I did, said these figures may increase during the next several months, but the figures will never decrease. Today another ECLA technical team which is working in Nicaragua has thus far estimated the damage at $500 million. This estimate does not include the loss of topsoil, which is incalculable. You have seen at some construction sites that topsoil is trucked in for the vegetation. It is as if all of Nicaragua's topsoil had been pulled off and thrown away, or sent somewhere else.

However, regardless of whether it is 2 billion or 5 billion pesos [as heard], sometimes we are unable to comprehend such large figures. We just know that it is a mountain of money. To help us realize just how large this amount is, 5 billion pesos is the projected value of all Nicaraguan imports for the entire year. It is as if on payday any one of you had lost his pay envelope; as if your wages for one year had been stolen and you would receive no more money until the following year.

It is interesting to analyze the attitude that one must have in the face of this dilemma. It is not just the infrastructure which has been damaged. Enormous damage has been done to the land: terraces have been washed away; much of our irrigation equipment has been destroyed; and all rice project canals have been damaged. Material works can be reconstructed. Our primary effort must be to begin intensive sowing of the crops for this year.

Fortunately, if there can be a good side to this misfortune, we had not sown our crops before the rains hit. The rains came immediately before we were to begin the planting for our own food and for produce to be exported. Therefore, the only loss was the work done in preparing the land. In this respect, we hope that (?with the exception) of the state and private land that was completely destroyed by erosion, the flooding will not (?affect) the more or less expected levels of cotton production. [end recording]

CASTRO COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS, NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PM101141 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Aniello Coppola report on 3 June interview in Havana with Cuban President Fidel Castro: "We Latin Americans Are Experiencing Our Own Risorgimento"]

[Excerpt] Havana -- A tropical downpour with a threatened typhoon and a little good fortune secured me an unscheduled meeting with Fidel Castro. With the help of the mayor of Rome, on a "Garibaldian" mission to Havana, I had tried everything to gain access to the apex of the Cuban state. The nonaligned summit had attracted a multitude of journalists here but enclosed the leaders of the revolution in a shell of official reticence, in their anxiety about the delicate nature of the situation. In 5 days all I secured was a promise of an interview with Vice President of the Republic Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, No 3 in the political hierarchy. When I was least expecting it I found myself face-to-face with the "commander in chief" (I will explain how later). The last living charismatic leader, the man who gave the name to the "impossible solution" just 150 km from the United States, spoke for at least 30 minutes with a calm and rather pedagogic eloquence.

I do not know whether I can define as an interview this kind of political commentary that Fidel issued on the nonaligned conference; alternating it with interesting appraisals of the political upheaval that has occurred in Latin America, on the new relations between Cuba and Latin America and on the role Cuba intends to play on the continent. I convey his remarks as I record them, with only the following observations: The man who made the specter of a victorious revolution loom over an entire continent has several white hairs in his famous beard and speaks more as a leader of the Latin American nation than as the revolutionary head of a small country. The person with whom I met is an unexpected Fidel -- less "universal" than his myth. But the utopian thrust of contemporary Castroism seemed to me intact; Fidel seeks the anticolonialist and anti-imperialist unity of the Latin American nation with the same voluntarist optimism with which he led a handful of guerrillas on the Sierra Maestra in the late fifties.

[Question] How do you assess [Argentine Foreign Minister] Costa Mendez' visit to Cuba?

[Answer] The Argentine decision to send their foreign minister here is a very felicitous one. He came to seek the nonaligned countries' support and solidarity. And Cuba, as one of the nonalgined countries, has committed itself completely to this aim. Personally, I remember that when I was a student, one of our demands was an end to colonialism in America. We fought for the restitution of Panama's canal, we demanded the independence of Puerto Rico and endorsed Argentina's right to the Malvinas. Since then more than 30 years have gone by, but our position has remained consistent. The Argentine claim is unquestionably just.

[Question] What impression did Costa Mendez' speech make on you?

[Answer] It was excellent, very clear -- an effective response to Britain's arguments about the Argentine use of force. He specified the Argentine stance on a number of conflicts in the Middle East, southern Africa and black Africa. There is a broad unity against "apartheid" (racial discrimination) and in support of the Palestinian cause. It seems to me that all these pronouncements will considerably extend the consensus of the Third World and the nonaligned countries on the Argentine cause.

[Question] But the English-speaking Caribbean and African countries disagree.

[Answer] Yes, there is some confusion because comparisons are drawn between the Malvinas, Belize and Guyana. Guyana and Belize are two nations, whereas the Malvinas are unquestionably a colonial enclave, not a nation.

The islands' inhabitants are a small group of people who feel British and are asking to be British. The Malvinas problem could have been resolved peacefully because Argentina did recognize the rights of the inhabitants of these islands. Another eloquent example is South Africa. This country is occupying Namibia by force, is continually invading and bombarding Angolan territory, attacks Mozambique and Zambia and commits every kind of transgression. Nevertheless New Zealand does not break off relations with South Africa and the EEC does not impose sanctions over these South African crimes. Another argument used by the Argentine foreign minister that seemed to me unquestionably correct is that any country has no other way to gain its independence than that of the anticolonialist struggle. Vietnam, for instance, fought for over 30 years. And if they had not fought, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea and almost all the African and Asian countries would not have become independent. And how did America gain its independence? How did the United States become independent if not precisely by fighting the British, who stubbornly maintained a colonial system? I cannot even imagine any other way that the Argentines could have pursued to regain their own territory than the path of struggle.

And furthermore, they waged their struggle neatly, transparently, without shedding a drop of British blood. So there can be no argument about the method. All countries which have regained their independence have done so by means of struggle. Colonialism has not withdrawn in the face of arguments but only in the face of the peoples' struggle. The peoples' right to combat colonialism and to defend their rights through struggle is universally recognized.

[Question] But how will it end?

[Answer] If the stance on supporting Argentina is maintained and continues to develop in Latin America, then irrespective of the outcome of the military conflict, and even if they recover the islands, the British have not won. Why did the British sink the General Belgrano outside the 200-mile naval blockade? That blockade was in itself arbitrary, but on top of that they went as far as to attack a ship outside it. This is a crude way of waging war. They sacrificed the lives of 300 men — an unnecessary holocaust, because the British at that time were in no danger. This increased solidarity with the Argentines.

[Question] What emerged from your talks with Costa Mendez?

[Answer] We discussed the solidarity that the nonaligned countries must grant Argentina. This struggle has created a Latin American nationalist and patriotic feeling that we have never before felt so intensely. We have felt the Argentine cause as our own and have suffered as though the Argentine losses were our own. An Argentine victory is our victory. An Argentine defeat would be our defeat. But we are sure the Argentines will not be defeated. Even if the aggressors achieve a partial success -- and I feel that this is a very serious conflict, with tremendous political implications -- Argentine steadfastness is the factor that will determine the victory. I believe that their sacrifice will not be in vain. The Argentines and the Latin Americans will gain victory in the end.

[Question] What was your first thought on 2 April [date of the Argentine invasion]?

[Answer] Admiration. The recovery of the Malvinas seemed like a necessary act, not an excessive one. Then I suffered with the Argentines. Our people's profound feeling is dialectical solidarity. A patriotic and national feeling has been created in Latin America. The British aggression has been experienced as an aggression against us.

[Question] Do you believe that a new awareness is spreading in Latin America?

[Answer] I believe that this battle of the Argentines is contributing to it. There is a great sense of solidarity among us Latin Americans.

[Question] What will happen within the OAS?

[Answer] Today this instrument, which was created to split the Latin Americans, is strengthening the solidarity among our peoples.

[Question] What do you think of the OAS?

[Answer] I believe that it has been an instrument for splitting the Latin Americans -- an instrument for the aggression against Cuba, against Santo Domingo, against Central America. This time, however, it has adopted a correct stance.

[Question] What about the rumors of Cuba joining the OAS?

[Answer] We note them with pleasure. But perhaps it is rather a premature decision. [answer ends]

As I said at the start, I was able to secure this interview thanks to a chance circumstance; Thursday evening's rainstorm which half-flooded Havana and disrupted its transport caused me to join a busload of Argentine journalists excited by the prospect of witnessing the renewal of an economic and scientific agreement between their country and Cuba at (Laquito de Cubanacan). The ceremony proved entirely unexicting; Costa Mendez and Malmierca, the two foreign ministers, scribbled their names on two pieces of paper, in the presence of Fidel, Rodriguez, [chief of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee General Department of Foreign Relations] Jesus Montane and Nicaragua's foreign minister, the Sandinist priest Miguel d'Escoto. Handshakes and applause -- which dispersed in the large room -- and a toast. All the journalists were kept at 4 meters' distance by security men. It seemed that everything would end there when Fidel approached us. The questions were just the starting point for the statements he intended to make via the television and radio services and newspapers of Latin America and the United States.

FIDEL TOURS FLOOD-DAMAGED PINAR DEL RIO

FL101250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has visited various areas affected by rains and floods in Pinar del Rio Province. We are going to do two things: We are going to help Nicaragua and we are going to recover what we lost here to the floods, the top leader asserted in a chat with residents of San Juan y Martinez, one of the areas most affected by the heavy rains.

During his tour, which included the periphery of the provincial capital, Fidel asked about the salvage work implemented in the territory and inquired about the way in which various people perished in the province. He also visited the Pinar del Rio Hotel where the flood waters rose considerably. In San Juan y Martinez he visited the residence of (Isidoro Osorio Reyes), located on a hill near the flooded areas, where several families took shelter. Our commander in chief also had the opportunity there to talk with (Fernando Padron Silva) who lost several relatives during the disaster.

The neighborhood of Paradero in San Juan y Martinez was another area visited by Fidel during his Pinar del Rio tour. He was very interested in the actions taken to bring about a rapid recovery of the province. Later, the top leader of the revolution said that in view of the spirit he saw in the people, the Pinar del Rio residents will know how to recover and will continue to have good results in the overall development of the province.

CUBA BLASTS U.S. POLICY AT GENEVA ILO CONFERENCE

FL101825 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1403 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] In Geneva, Switzerland, Cuba has urged the ILO to condemn Israel's aggression against Lebanon and has reaffirmed its total support for the Palestinian people's struggle. The Zionist invaders which today hold the Lebanese capital of Beirut under a virtual siege, have the most modern military technology provided by the United States, charged Jesus Escandel, member of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions' [CTC] Executive Secretariat.

Speaking to the 68th ILO conference, Escandel also referred to the Anglo-American aggression against Argentina in the South Atlantic. The events taking place in Lebanon, the South Atlantic and Central America are a direct result of the aggressive policy applied by the United States at the international level, stressed the CTC leader.

RODRIGUEZ SLAMS U.S. AT HUNGARY CEMA MEETING

FL091500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has denounced the maneuvers of the United States and its Western allies against countries of the socialist community. Speaking to one of the CEMA sessions meeting in the Hungarian capital, the Cuban leader asserted that the United States seeks to boycott the Cuban economy, trying to wreck our country's financial relations along with those of the Western World.

The United States suppresses our trade, hinders our nickel [trade] and places all kinds of obstacles against other types of [Cuban] exports, stated Carlos Rafael elsewhere in his speech. He also said that the United States and its Western allies are waging an open battle against the socialist community in the economic field, especially in the financial area. This battle is aimed at gaining the best advantage from the relations which, to a greater or lesser measure, they maintain with the countries of the world capitalist system.

The consequences of their world crisis cannot and should not be imposed on the socialist countries. This is why we must confront that situation, which in a certain way affects CEMA countries, with firmness and realism. The Cuban vice president also added that despite all of the pressures put on the main international financial centers by the U.S. administration to restrict loans and credits to Cuba, our country attained a growth of around 12 percent in its overall social services and 11.7 in goods.

Regarding the talks started by Cuba with the U.S. Government, Carlos Rafael assured that the United States prefers the path of aggression, threats and pressures, but that our people will not yield to imperialist pressures. Elsewhere, he thanks the CEMA member countries for their preferential and special treatment of Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam, all three being countries with comparatively underdeveloped economies. Lastly, he firmly rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals in the sense that Cuba change its present course of friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist camp and join the U.S. sphere of influence, asserting that Cuba will never yield.

EL SALVADOR'S AGUINADA ON PEACE, POLITICAL FUTURE

PA082348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Interview with Mario Aguinada, member of the Salvadoran FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front political and diplomatic commission by Pedro Martinez Pires, date and place unknown -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Aguinada, far from solving El Salvador's problems, the recent elections in your country have actually aggravated the situation and this has led the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front, the FDR, to recently proclaim that there is no other solution but war, because the negotiations are being rejected by the oligarchy, the army and U.S. imperialism as well. Tell us more about this situation.

[Answer] This point is also part of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau declaration. The declaration states that the recent Salvadoran elections have not contributed to, have not led to a search for a political solution, meaning that this fact is also recognized by this community of nations. In fact, the conduct of the previous government, that is, the junta, and the conduct of the U.S. Government have been reaffirmed and the present Salvadoran Government has, in fact, said that it does not want a negotiated solution.

We have reaffirmed our willingness to find a political solution, first by proposing an international mediation toward which Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, and Giulio Andreotti, president of the World Democratic Union, have worked. Subsequently, we made our proposal for peace before the United Nations. Afterwards, we submitted an agenda for a probable negotiation through the Mexican Government. Nevertheless, we have always received negative replies from the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments, as I already said.

What does this mean? That the United States, which is primarily responsible for the war, prolonging the suffering of our people, continues to favor a military solution. In view of this situation, especially considering the present composition of the Salvadoran Government, in which you can find extreme rightist vengeful forces such as the National Conciliation Party, and fascist forces such as the National Renewal Alliance, which is headed by Major d'Aubuisson, the possibilities for negotiation are few.

Therefore, even if we continue to insist on the ideal of finding peace, we have no alternative but to continue our revolutionary war to liberate the people. However, just as we are determined to continue the struggle, we also believe that the FMLN and the FDR have a historic and political responsibility to keep the possibility for a negotiated solution open, because the people of the world and our people demand it.

[Question] Aguinada, we have learned that recently the repression in El Salvador has also caught up with members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. I would like to know how you regard the future of this political organization, regarding its alignment or nonalignment with the present Salvadoran Government.

[Answer] So far, more than 50 of the PDC's internediate level members have been murdered by the rightist gangs. This is expressing a fact, that is, that these oligarchic and fascist groups are incapable even of deferring to the PDC which is a defender of that system of exploitation. The attitude assumed by its leadership, especially by Napoleon Duarte, is to ignore the concerns of the party members.

Therefore, this is the reason for this party's present accelerated deterioration. The only section of the party which is functioning is the clique of leaders composed of Napoleon Duarte and four other individuals. The party is inoperative. It is doubtful -- we do not believe -- that this party has any possibility to again be what it was. On the contrary, it is breaking up and Napoleon Duarte is principally to blame for this.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TRIBUNAL CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

PA102007 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Executive Committee of the Central American and Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Tribunal [TACC], today strongly condemned the Israeli attacks on the Palestine refugees in Lebanon and the unconditional U.S. support for Israel. In a communique, the TACC said the British colonialist attack on Argentina was still in progress when this grave attack against Lebanon began. In addition, imperialism is again provoking Nicaragua by stationing a warship off its coast.

These violations of world peace, in which Britain and Israel are directly involved and which have U.S. approval and unconditional support, force us to denounce these three countries as enemies of the peoples that are UN members, the TACC communique said.

BAHAMAS

PLP, FNM VIE IN 10 JUNE GENERAL ELECTIONS

FL101100 Bridgetown CANA in English 0938 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Nassau, 10 Jun, (CANA) -- Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's firm grip on Bahamian politics will be put to its severest test in general elections here today. An indication of the strength of the challenge from the main opposition party came Tuesday night when the Free National Movement [FNM] attracted a huge crowd to a public rally in Nassau. It was estimated that the FNM drew between 5,000 to 7,000 people compared to an estimated 2,000 people at the competing rally of Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) about a mile away.

The FNM, led by Kendal Isaacs, has fuelled its campaign with charges of governmental inefficiency, corruption in high places, and a failure to cope with high unemployment and drug trafficking. The FNM also says it will turn the sluggish Bahamian economy around by attracting foreign investment and freeing a number of business enterprises from governmental control.

As in the previous elections, which were characterised by landslide victories, the PLP points to its record of achievement, opening up for the black population a range of employment opportunities which were hard to come by during the reign of the "Bay Street Boys" -- conservative merchants grouped politically in the United Bahamian Party [UPB].

The FNM is contesting 42 [seats] and is backing former opposition leader Normon Solomon as an independent candidate. The left wing Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party is fielding 18 candidates, all in the capital island of New Providence. But if past performance is an indicator, this party does not have a chance. In 1977, its four candidates drew a total of 55 votes. The Worker's Party is running two candidates. The Commonwealth Democratic Party has five and there are five independents, including former Deputy House Speaker Henry Bowen, who was dropped by the PLP after a row in 1980 over a PLP decision to publicly demonstrate in a labour union dispute.

BRAZIL

RAF VULCAN ALLOWED TO DEPART FOR ASCENSION

PY101438 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1425 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- The Vulcan plane belonging to the British Royal Air Force, which has been held at Galeao Airport, left for Ascension Island today at 1050 (1350 GMT). The plane left with its six British crewmembers but without its weapons, which were removed by Brazilian officials before they permitted the Vulcan to leave for the British-U.S. base in the Atlantic.

MEXICO

DE LA MADRID CRITICIZES ELECTORAL ABSTENTION

FL102303 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Chihuahua, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- PRI presidential candidate Miguel de la Madrid warned here today that "those who are instigating abstentionism are trying to hurt our institutions; who knows what the connections and interests of these people are, but probably not all of them are rooted in Mexican soil." Addressing a PRI meeting to promote voting, the presidential candidate severely criticized those who try to deny the great achievements of the Mexican Revolution; those who, put of irresponsibility, indifference or abstentionism "place themselves above the people and try to judge them from a comfortable throne." He said his party continued to be the best option because it upheld the political ideology the Mexican people had developed. "The PRI's is not a stagnant or frozen ideology; it is a living ideology that seeks the opinion of the people to bring itself up to date and is the best option because it puts national interests above everything else," he added. The PRI "has no commitment to oligarchies trying to reestablish regimes Mexico rejected long ago. It has no commitment to those trying to subordinate national interests to interests or ideas not relevant to Mexicans."

PANAMA

MINISTER FEARS U.S. CHANGES IN NEW AID PLAN

PA101628 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p 1-a

[By Richardo Lince]

[Excerpt] Raul Brostella, Panamanian minister of commerce and industry, has expressed the fear that the Reagan plan for the Caribbean Basin "may be substantially changed, thus diminishing the effects intended in the law as originally presented by President Reagan." In a statement to MATUTINO, Brostella said Panama has decided to "adopt a wait-and-see attitude toward the results" of the bill sent to the U.S. Congress by President Reagan.

URUGUAY

ARGENTINA REQUISITIONS RIVER TRANSPORT VESSELS

PY110139 Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The Uruguayan press today expressed concern over the Argentine Governments's requisition of the ships that carry passengers between Buenos Aires and the Uruguayan cities of Montevideo and Colonia. The ships are the Mar del Plata II, the Ciudad de Parana and the ferryboats Nicolas Mihanovich and Ciudad de Buenos Aires.

The ships arrived in Buenos Aires full of Uruguayan pilgrims who went especially to see the arrival of Pope John Paul II. The ships were put at the disposal of the Argentine Government to carry out various functions, including use as hospital ships. It is believed here that this was due to the scheduled arrival in Uruguay next Sunday of a British ship with more than 1,500 Argentine prisoners who will reportedly be taken home in these ships.

The company that runs the river transport fleet in Montevideo said service between the two countries have been suspended until further notice and that a search for other means of transportation for the return of the Uruguayan pilgrims after the pope's visit has already begun.